THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26, 1854. Considerable attention has been called lately to the smithsonian Institution, and numerous attacks have appeared in various papers on the present management, one of the most abusive of which was contained ment, one of the most abusive of which was contained in an editorial of The New-York Herald of July 7. Laving made myself acquainted with all the facts in i.e. case, I propose to state some of them, that your raders may be disabused concerning the character and operations of this Institution which is being thrown the most had reports by the laboratory. to such bad repute by the labors of certain individu at. It is well known here that Prof. Jewett was at is erganization of the institution a candidate for the Serciaryship and was pressed very hard upon the Legents by Mr. Choate of Boston and the book men of it quarter. The Regents, however, chose another an of wider fame, more extensive acquirements and losessed of scientific knowledge which Mr. Jewett have nothing of. This was the present Secretary Joseph Henry, then Professor of Natural Philosophy Joseph Henry, then Professor of Natural Philosophy
2 Physics in Princeton, New-Jersey. The Board at
2 contset, it seems, were not united in opinion as to
4 best means of carrying out the law, a part resisting the immediate outlay of a large sum on an expensive building and a collection of books and curiosities, give building and a collection of books and curiosities, and another part contending that these were the primary and fundamental objects to be cared for. It was decided that the building should be commenced and parily finished as soon as possible, but that the fund granted by Congress (the accumulated interest on the original bequest since its reception into the U.S. Teasury in 1838, amounting to \$242,000) should be invested, and by delaying the completion of the building save a considerable part of this sum by only using the interest on it, and such part of the sum itself as interest on it, and such part of the sum itself a would be absolutely necessary. The operations of the Institution were then commenced, and any sensible man must see that until suitable rooms were finished in the building it would be useless to spend money in buying books to be piled up in store-houses or left in hotes. Mr. Jewett falling in obtaining the Secretary. ship, succeeded in obtaining a secondary place, and was appointed by Prof. Henry as Assistant Secretary as there was nothing for him to do as Librarian. How-ever his salary did not commence immediately, but for special private reasons was allowed by the Board

It was found almost at the beginning that Mr. Jewett had entered the Institution not to be an assist and to the Secretary in carrying out his views and those adopted by the Board of Regents, but in every way possible to push forward his great scheme of a National Library at Washington, to be supported by the Smithsonian fund. Books, books, books were his mania and he neither cooperated in any degree with the Secretary or other assistants. It is true that he the Secretary or other assistants. It is true that he maintained that the law had been violated, that the act of Congress provided that five-sixths of the whole income should be appropriated to a library. This question however was fully discussed at the first and antequent meetings of the Board, and the written opinions as to the construction of the law could be produced from the Hon. George M. Dallas, first Chancellor of the Institution. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States now Chancellor, and nearly every one of the Regents from 1846 to the present time including not only men of the first legal present time including not only men of the first legal ability in the land and impartial and unprejudiced judges of the act, but members also of the very Congress which passed the act and had an active hand in accomplishing it. This question therefore had been settled by competent authority and the Secretary endeavored doubtless faithfully and vigorously to carry out the will of Congress as construed by the Regents, he being only responsible to them. So Mr. Jewett while an assistant to the Secretary and holding his office by his appointment had no right to complain of the course pursued or if he did that, he had no right to oppose and thwart the measures of his superior and thwart the measures of his superior While a mere difference of opinion existed no one could take exception, but soon articles appeared in the papers attacking Prof. Henry and the Regents for a gross violation of faith and improper conduct. A series of charges were preferred against the Secretary

by Mr. Jewett, in which language was used utterly incompatible with any further relationship or associa-tion between himself and the Secretary. Every species tion between himself and the Secretary. Every species of attack was resorted to to defeat the Secretary, false statements circulated and the Institution ridiculed and abused—these in all instances proceeding from Mr. J wett or his friends. During the late election for Mayor in this city Jewett actively enlisted to defeat Mr. Maury who was a friend and supporter of the Secretary, articles were published, paid for by Mr. Jewett, charging the Mayor with gross dereliction to the interests of the city and contending that Smithson and Congress intended that the whole benefit of the begins though the for the City of Washington. The correspondents of various papers were approached. correspondents of various papers were approached and a strong feeling got up against the institution. Or course when the Regents and their select committee who had thoroughly investigated the whole adair, decided that the Secretary's course had been perfectly legal and proper, they recommended the dismissal of Mr. Jewett, and this has been done. It may have surprised some that the Boston Traveller and Buston Advertiser should have taken such a deep interest in one is an uncle of Jewett's and of the other an intimate friend. Besides, these Beston publishers urge as "immediate appropriation of \$150,000 to the able "and accomplished librarian," but surely they do not desire any books purchased in Boston. Mr. Choate it is said is the only man to be found who can prove that alibrary is the best means of "increasing and deflusing knowledge among men," and we in Washington have been duly notified by the papers that a brilliant speech of this subject may soon be expected from him.

Now, I ask, can any reasonable man suppose that Smithson meant to confine the benefits of his to the City of Washington? Was it for that Suithson meant to confine the benefits of his headest to the City of Washington? Was it for that he made the United States of America his trustee? To bury in an old Norman castle immense piles of books, to be leaked at by a few inquiring minds in the progress of ages, and their gay backs and git lettering to be the wonder and admiration of the crowds who visit Washington yearly, and who would go to the great library merely to say they had seen it. What individual would be benefited by it? What advantages would it confer upon mankind? Already a magnificent library is accumulating at the Capitol, and where the necessity of another half a mile nearer the Potonica? It should be remembered, however, that at ne time have the Regents or Prof. Henry objected to a library, but their position, as far as I have been able to learn it, has been

1. That a great national library for the U.S. should be provided by the country, and not from the bequest of foreigner. Was it for that he made

2. That by no construction of the law can a great library be considered the most important and absorb-ing object, but that a suitable library of such works as are not to be found collected anywhere else, especial all such as would assist students and those engaged

all such as would assist students and those engaged in scientific investigations, are eminently desirable and should gradually be formed.

For such a library they contend. For the plans which have been adopted to increase and diffuse knowledge among men, and for the reputation thry have gained for the Institution at home and abroad, I refer to any intelligent American who has examined the subject. No institution in the world has ever done half so much with the same many to be the same that the same was the same and the same was the same was the same and the same was the same was the same was the same and the same was the

the subject. No institution in the world has ever do half so much with the same means or in the sa-time. Yet the attempt has been made to destroy this grand and beneficial system, and substitute a conesity-shop or a huge collection of books, where cayed politicians might be placed on liberal salaries cayed postnerans might be placed on liberal salaries in see that the shelves were annually dusted. As to Prof. Jewett's qualifications as a librarian, the Smith-sonian Institution has done vastly more for him than his reputation or services has for it. It would hardly be believed, yet such is the FACT, that in the six years be has been a librarian he has never required. he has been a librarian he has never prepared a complete list of books in the library, not even a list, without saying anything of a full and comprehensive catalogue. Moreover, the cases are not numbered, the books are not arranged in any system, and yet he has lad for had for several years two, three and some times more assistants! He received a salary of \$2,500 a year-for what? It seems he has been principally engaged in stereotype experiments and a great catalogue system. But a man so strenuous for a library, so exceedingly ingly active in opposing every other scheme, should at least be able to show what he has done toward arrang ing the 12,000 articles now in the Smithsonian library. I do not say Mr. Jewett is unable to do this, on the contrary I believe him to be "an able and accoun-plished librarian," but his works in this particular have yet to be seen, for, be it remembered, the whole cataloguing system forms a part of the Secre-tary's plan of active operations. REGUEN.

THE FUGITIVE LAW IN WISCONSIN.

NEW DECISION OF THE JUDGES.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, July 24, 1854. the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional; whereat all good people hereabout rejoiced exceedingly, and

doubtless many good men elsewhere have alread thrown up their hats, and shouted huzza for Judges Whiton and Smith of the Wisconsin Supreme Bench. But if any have not done so, letthem hold on a few days, and stand uncommitted, and let their enthusiasm quietly evaporate. Our brave Judges have "hung

The very day after the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, affirming the decision of Judge Smith, and prenouncing the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional and void, was announced. Judge Miller of the United States District Court, directed the United States Marshal to arrest Mr. Booth on an indietment found against him for a violation of that same "unconstitutional" law. The warrant was dated July 11, nine days previous to the arrest; and, though the Judge, the Marshal and Mr. Booth are all resi-dents of this city, and see each other almost daily, yet, as if out of contempt for our Supreme Court, the arrest was not ordered nor attempted until after the

rest was not ordered nor attempted until after the above decision by our Supreme Court was announced.

Mr. Booth, relying on these decisions, and really believing that Judges Whiton and Smith meant what they had said and published, went to juil, believing in the simplicity of his heart that he could obtain from our State Court a writ of habeas corpus, have the whole question fully tested, and be discharged. He did apply to the Supreme Court, who were then in session, for the privilege of that glorious writ of habeas corpus, which in theory is regarded as the "bulwark of Eng"lish ma American liberty," Ac., &c., and it was de-"lish and American liberty," &c., &c., and it was de-mied—and denied, too, by the very Judges who, three days previously, had declared the act under which he

vas indicted unconstitutional and void.

Mr. Booth would have preferred to have waited un til the opinions previously delivered had crystalized, but was forced to make insmediate application owing to the rousal of the United States Court to take the bail or red, which the Court, however, admitted to be

good and sufficient.

The reasons for the denial of the writ have not yet terred from the language and the course of reasoning adopted by those able and courageous Jurists that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and, in the judgment of that Court, void. Such. I am bound to acknowledge, was my inference from those apparently carefully weighed and deliberately expressed opinions. Such, too, judging from the editorial commendations you bestowed upon Judge Smith's opinion, was your inference. Such was, I believe, the inference of Judge Meller and Caleb Cushing—and such the general inference. It would seem, however, that we were all in error. Each of those able, learned and courageous jurists, after disposing of the case in favor of the applicant, on technical grounds, proceed cautiously, regretfully, but not fimilly to examine the question in its "constitutional aspect," and in a like ferred from the language and the course of reasoning

How beautifully that sentence reads, an according scientionsly but firmly is the sentiment expressed; and how good it made us (who aided in the Glever reacue) feel, when we read that one, at least, of our own favorite Judges did not, and would not, on any account whatever, feel nervous in the discharge of his duty, "his full duty," "Ob," said I to myself, "Mr. enty, his full daty." Oh, said I to myself, "Mr.
"Teirce and Mr. Cushing, you may scarce men down
"there in Biasten, but you can't frighten Judge Smith
"of Wiscensin." He don't brag of what he will do,
but he firmly declares that he will be true to the
sovereign rights of the State which has honered
him with its confidence; and though he may stand him with its confidence: and though he may stand alone, he hopes he will stand approved of his God, as he knows he does of his own conscience. When I read that I made up my mind that neither our United States Judge, nor Marshal, nor any other United States officer should hurt Judge Smith if I could

ion, took about the same ground, and though he does not express himself so beautifully, nor so clearly, nor

in that same intensely fearless style, yet he is apparently not one whit more afraid.

And yet I was mistaken, and so was THE TRIBONE.

We did not correctly understand the Judges. What they said was obiter dista, and not necessary to the decision of the case. Besides, they did not anticipate the case. Besides, they did not anticipate decision of the case. Besides, they did not anticipate the occurrence of a case likely to call for their interposition; they could not foreree that those decisions or opinions might ever be practically applied. Judge Smith could not have thought so, when he penned that cloquent sentence above quoted, wherein he expresses a grateful consciousness of having discharged his duty, his full duty, or he might have meant only that he had discharged his full duty in that particular case. It must be that we did not correctly understand those "able and courageous jurists," or they did not understand the standard of the standard to be a superstandard to be a superstandard to be a superstandard to be superstandard. stand themselves. It has been suggested that the threats of Cushing and the stern determination of the S. District Judge to enforce the utmost penalty of the law, may have had an influence upon our Supreme Court, and rendered them nervous. But this cannot be so; because they have said distinctly and emphati-cally, not in terms, but by implication, in their pub-lished opinions, that though they did not like to pro-nounce upon the constitutionality of the law, yet they

I must, however, suspend further comment. The decision of our Supreme Court in regard to the Fugi-tive Slave Act is, at present, thus:—"The said law is "unconstitutional and therefore void." "Citizens of Wisconsin can naturally and properly look to their "own State tribunals for relief from all kinds of fileown State tribinals for renel from all kinds of ille"gal restraint and imprisonment." Though "we
"may stand alone" in this decision, "we hope we
"may stand approved of our God, as we know we do
"of our own conscience." The application of S. M.
Booth, arrested under a warrant to answer to an indictment pending against him for a violation of said unconstitutional Law is Denied.

## HAVANA.

THEFREED BLACKS-HEALTH OF THE CITY -ANNEXATION.

Our Correspondent, HAVANA, Saturday, July 22, 1854. The pro-Slavery writers of this Island, who complained with certain other newspapers in the United

States, appear to take great delight in recording the evil doings of the recently freed blacks! While I admit, that in too many instances their conduct has been the very reverse of what their friends had hoped it would have been, yet I carnot, as an act of simple justice to the late slaves, avoid the recollection, that if they are savages, they have but recently come from country where the blessings of civilization are unknown-that their entire experience of the white man, until as it were but yesterday, has not been of a humanizing character, and that it could not be expected of them, that their conduct would be that of rational educated beings. If they be "brutes and secundrels," as I notice they are termed in a letter written hence, published in a New York newspaper, pray left it be remembered that Slarery has rendered them such! This I consider is a sufficient reason, to assign for all their evil doings.

As there is not any political intelligence, this letter must be composed of some few-local items. The Slave Trade suppression treaties, have never before been so faithfully carried out as by the present Captain General, the Marquez de la Pezuela. At least one thousand five hundred "New Negroes" have been recently arrested in the districts of Bahia Henda, St. Espiritu and Trinidad, and the Lieut. Governors and Assessors of those districts have been suspended and placed on their trials, charged with having connived at the landing of slaves, for which offense, if it can be substantiated against them, (to do which, every proper endeavor will be exerted.) they will be very severely punished.

A few evenings since two Spanish war-steamers, the Isabella Segunda, and I believe the Colon, left this harbor together, the former having a small schooner in tow to enter the creaks and lives points. tow to enter the creeks and bays, which the steamers could not get into, in search of a supposed slaver of which same intelligence had been received. The steamers, I understand, departed at an hour's notice.
The variable and house to make dreadful listed and g

Money is very scarce here, and everything like confidence appears to be lost. Many planters prefer shipping their own products, to selling them at the prices which now rule kere.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA

NEW-YORK CITY. 

Franklin-st. Hospital, of which eleven were admitted within the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday. Four deaths

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday morning

had an attack of diarrhea for 2 or 3 days.

The reasons for the denial of the Writ have not 7ct been published, and, perhaps. I ought not to remark further upon the case, because experience has taught me that no Judge ever makes a decision without being able to give satisfactory reasons for the same. Still, I must be permitted to say, that upon a careful, and I trust intelligent, perusal of the original opinion of Mr. Justice Smith, and the decision of Chief Justice Whiten affirming that opinion, I came to the couclesion (it might have been hastly) that it was to be inferred from the language and the course of reasoning

late U. S. Cellector at Oswego, who was charged with being a defaulter to the Government, died of cholera at Kingston, C. W., on Tuesday last, and his remains have

Cholera is St. Peters obarnas Asyli a.—On Monday afternoon a little girl was taken to the St. Peter's Ordan Asylum, on the corner of Third and McFarland-sts; her parents having died with the cholera during Sunday night. On Monday evening the little girl was suized with violent sickness. Physicians were called in, who pronounced her sickness Asiatic cholera. During the night, cloven of the children were taken down, and up to five o clock yesterday afternoon, six deaths had eccurred. Dr. Mendenkall, and others, are using every effort to stay the progress of the disease. The children vary in age from three to six years.

The names of those who died are Joanna Hickey, Mary Driscoll, Mary Kelly. Mary Smith, Kate McAdams, and

sickness at this time in Cheminati than it any other city in the United States. (Cincinnati Gazette, 20th. Chourana ar Earon, Prestre County.—The Daylon Gazette of the 20th inst. contains the sad news of the death of B. F. Frotzman, agod 22 years, who shout six weeks ago went from Dayton to act as feller of the Proble County Branch of the State Bank at Eaten. He was at attacked with cholera on Sunday last, and died in nine

The Dayton Gazette learns directly from Enton that the cholers is prevailing there in a most malignast feris. On Thursday list a lady stopped at one of the hotels, having come from Chicago. Sha some shibited symptoms of having the cholers, and died in a few hours. A wagoner who was staying about the hotel was next atmosted, and died on Saturday. Mr. Protzman, a bearder at the same house, was the third victim. The houseless then all left, and the house was closed. From these premises, however, the epidemic spread, and a number of cases had occurred in different parts of the town. Thes. J. Larsh, formerly editor of The Register and H. C. Heistand, casher of the bank, are reported as among the dangerously sick.

The Lexisgion Ky. Reporter learns that the cholers still provais at Mt. Sterling, and that several feaths have occurred recently.

coursed recently.

Pariog the past week eight deaths in all have occurred at London, (i.e.,) of which two were of flux, one scarlet fever, and the remaider had symfoms of the cholera.

In Wheeling, (va.) a poor homeless man greatly reduced and discassed by discipation, was taken with the cholera on Menday evening and lay down in a shed, where he died about two o check on Wesinesday morning.

bout two o check on Westnesday morning. Mr. Reuben Locke, formerly of Norristown, Mass., his wife and two of their children, died in Montreal between the 4th and 5th inst, of cholera—the only survivers of the family being their eldest child, a girl of twelve years.

The Richment Va.) Wang of Wednesday beels fully warranted in stating that the cholera is new abated to a mere semblance, such as would exist in ordinary times.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FUETHER FROM THE FRANKLIN. From Our Own Reporter.
Monicars, L. I., Thursday, July 27, 1854.

To-day, the wind north-west, and the sea going down, three lighters were leaded. The ship was laboring considerably, and to appearance broken abait the wheel-house. All the cargo is now landed but about 300 packages, which, if the weather holds good, may be go! out this week, although it comes out very slowly, as the pumps cannot keep the water down.

No doubt the ship will be a wreck, as her stern moves about when her bow lies still. The dock is working and the oakum coming out in many places. The system adopted in the present case has worked admirably. All gone on with the utmost harfnony and hence the result. No ship wrecked on this coast has over been so expeditiously discharged. [We hear, since the above was written, that the cargo has all been landed.] DEPARTURE DELAYED.

The steamer St. Louis, for Havre, in place of the Franklin, advertised to sail to-day, will not sail until Mon-

day next.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Eastport, July 27, reports the loss of the steamer Admiral, Capt. Wood, which left this port last Tuesday for Eastport and St. John, N. B., via Portland. In a dense fog on Wednesday, she broke her crank and was disabled several hours. She was temporarily repaired, and at 5 o clock on Thursday morning struck a ledge three miles west of Quoddy Light. Filling rapidly, she was run ashore and her passengers taken off in boats safely, with their baggage and the mails. The energo was thrown overboard to lighten her. She now lies under water. Two steamers have gone to take the passengers, 200 in hember, to Eastport.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, W. W. Hunter com-marder, the flag ship of Com. Dulany, was at Callso 2010

June. The U. S. sleep of war St. Marys, Commander T. Bai-The U. S. storeship Fredoma was at Valparaise 15th

The U. S. steamer Saranae, Capt. J. C. Long. was at

15 cases and 3 deaths were reported for the day previous. | pany with his wife, a babe, and an infant child of 2] IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

Eight cases of Cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. Deaths, 3.

IN JERSEY CITY.

Mr. J. Van Winkle of Bergen Five Corners died of cholera on Thursday night, after a brief illness. He first had an attack of diarrhen for 2 or 3 days.

STATEN ISLAND.

STATEN ISLAND.

pany with his wife, a babe, and an infant child of 21 years old, he set out in a small row-boat in the afternoon for an excursion on Esepus Creek. He was next seen us-bein alleged to have married Ann Eliza Butsford, in April has, the ideal of 2 of 3 days.

who deposed that as he was at work in company with his wife, a babe, and an infant child of 21 years old, he set out in a small row-boat in the afternoon for an excursion on Esepus Creek. He was next seen us-bein alleged to have married Ann Eliza Butsford, in April hast, The old women who prepared his wifes body for brother cutting grass for his father in August last, whom the sun was about one heur high. Johnson came toward as from the south alone; I first discovered a person five are a quarter of a mile with him, without stopping, and had known him to dive with great dexinctly, and swim ander of bis wife's death, stating that she died of 2 quick consumption. Soon after coming to New York.

In JERSEY CITY.

Mr. J. Van Winkle of Bergen Five Corners died of 2 the manner of bis wife's death, stating that she died of 2 quick consumption. Soon after coming to New York.

We to the following circumstances, as detailed by a witness:

who deposed that as he was at work in company with his wife, a bable, and an infant child of 2 in the manner of bis wife's death, stating that she died of 2 quick consumption. Soon after coming to New York.

In Health yesterday.

In JERSEY CITY.

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tagent continued and the afternoon on Esepus Creek. He was next seen us
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tag Health yesterday. Deaths, 3.

IN JERSEY CITY.

Mr. J. Van Winkle of Bergen Five Corners died of choice on Thorsday night, after a brief illness. He first

the sun was about one hear high. Johnson came toward STATES ISLAND.

A number of choicra cases broke sut on Thursday at Rocky Hollow, seven of which terminated fatally. The disease was supposed to have generated in the filthy habitations of a number of ran gatherers, who accumulate all tables of a number of ran gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers, who accumulate all tables of the number of range gatherers and contained the number of range gatherers and contained the number of range gatherers. The number of range gatherers are number of range gatherers and contained the number of range gatherers are number of range gatherers. The number of range gatherers are number of range gatherers and contained the number of range gatherers and contained the number of range gatherers are number of range gatherers. the past two weeks there has been more or less cholera in the same locality, while other parts of the island continuous healthy. In the village around the Marine Hospital there has searcely been a case of cholera since the spring nor have any been recently reported from the neighborhood of the brick-yeards below Port Richmond, where the epidemic was very fatal early in the season.

Only a few vessels are performing quantatine—it being found unnecessary, unless in relation to the ships from Havana and Matanzas, to enforce the law strictly. The Health officer was informed on boarding a vessel yesterlay that Porto Rico is at this time unusually free from sickness.

A private letter from Freeport, Illinois, says there has before the contraction of that Court. Law is measured in the problem of that Court. Law is measured in the problem of that Court. It was the properties of the Court of the Co deaths by chelera from neon of the 2sth inst. to noon of the with.

The total number of deaths by cholera for 2s hours, ending 11 A. M. on the 25th, were 15.

In Detroit the interments in the different cometeries on the 2sth inst. were 41, of that number fourteen are remarked.

> he said they had been under the water tegether, he said they had been under the water tegether, he said the could not swim, struggled bard to get in shore, he told my brother and me that he could not smim, said he liked to have been drowned himself, and could not swim: I noticed the bosom of Johnson's shirt to see if it was wet because he said he had been under water; did not book particularly at his clashes. These James testified that sho was a member of Johnson's thurch. The wilness further deposed that while engaged in making some momning drosses at Johnson's house. I asked Mr. Johnson if he would not state to me how the accident happened he said they landed their beat, took a pleasure ramble through the woods. Mrs. Johnson gathered various leaves and dowers, and seemed very much deligated, they then returned to the place where they left the boat. Mr. Johnson then said, the further end of the boat. Mrs. Johnson then said, the careful pa, we have two precious treasures, these, he said, were her last words he then took he boat a gentle shave and stepped into it, he then took he boat a gentle shave and stepped into it, he then took he boat a gentle shave and stepped into it, he then took he boat a gentle shave and stepped into it, he then took he boat and then the took breath, what she did he could not say, his first thought then was to drown with her, his second thought was of his children; then made an attempt to break her hold from him; as he broke her hold in one place she clung to him manther; he finally reached the shore, after he reached the shore she came up to the top. break her hold from him; as he broke her hold in one place she clung to him in another; he finally reached the shore; after he reached the shore she came up to the top of the water and looked him full in the face; his wife and baby were then in the water, and his oldest child was some distance from him in the boat; he then made an attempt to get assistance.
>
> At the time of the occurrence, much sympathy was felt for

> the man, and people generally regarded the occurrence as purely accidental. But it appears that Mr. Johnson and his wife had not been so happy together as people imagined. house of a Mrs. Bettsferd, some two weeks before his

us. The French are unforced to suffer more severely than any other class of "new comers."

Notwithshading the reports in circulation respecting the negociations in progress for the purchase of Cuba, be assured, that Spain will not part with the property of one man. This portion of the cargo was probably insured in Eugland. The best was owned by the Eastern Steamboat Co., and was not in such is the fact.

The U. S. steamer Saranae, Capt. J. C. Long, was at Markelles of last advices.

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The U. S. steamer Saranae, Capt. J. C. Long, Commander Ingraham, from Athers, arrived at Messina June 25.

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The U. S. steaveying schooner Argo, Lister, Comd g De Haven, 27 days from Galveston Arrived at Baltistore 25th into the water? "The sister of Mrs. Johnson saked him why he if passed in the Analysis and the Capt. In a small row say in the Messina June 25.

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siding, and Cerus H. Lefever and John Woolsey, Asso-ciate Justices. The prisoner plead not guilty. District, Attorney Lyon, J. C. Perry of Kimston, and Hernes P. Clark and Ambrose L. Jordan of New-York, coursel for he People. For the prisoner: Mitchel Sanford and Ja-cob Hardenbergh of Kingston. Egbert Whitaker of Sur-recties, and Judge Mountfort of New-York. The trial excited the most intense interest in the com-munity, and during every session the Court-Rouse was crowned by both sexes. On the first two days the prison-er's wise was present, and his sister sat through the whole trial. The prisoner is a mild, blue-syed main, subject to sudden fits of weeping, neatly drossed, and of pleasing appearance.

ing it A. M. on the 25th, were 15.

In Detroit the interments in the different cometeries on the Chail manufact of control are reparted generally to cholera, on the 25th there were 36 interments in the different cometeries on all reported to be cholera.

The total number of deaths from cholera in the city of St. Louis for the week ending July 24 were 25. The mortality by this disease on the week previous was 13s.

The Board of Health of Troy reports 19 deaths from cholera for the 24 hours a taken to the St. Peters Order day afternoon a little girl was taken to the St. Peters Order and strength of the control was held with the cholera during Sunday stermoon a little girl was taken to the St. Peters Order and strength of the control was held to the control was to the params having deal with the cholera during Sunday stermoon a little girl was suite should with the cholera for the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

Chot.Era in St. Peters Order of Third and McFardand-sts, her params having deal with the cholera during Sunday unit. On Monday evening the little girl was suite with the cholera during Sunday in the boat from her; he told me not to pick it up; we did not yet see her. I rowed up stream again to mather a technical stream of the child in the control was the length of the boat from her; he told me not to pick it up; we did not yet see her. I rowed up stream again two or three were such as the length of the boat from her; he told me not to pick it up; we did not yet see her. I rowed up stream again to mather a told the was to account to the boats. It was should think the cholera during Sunday to the length of the boat from her; he told me not to pick it up; we did not was the params the boat from the very control was a sunday to the control was a sunday to the length of the boat from the very control was a sunday to the boat from the very control was a sunday to the boat from the very control was a sunday to the boat from the very control was a sunday to the boat from the very control was a sunday to the bo

she was apparently dead : she lay no her fame her heads were an high-necked dress. part of her skirks were more an influenced dress. part of her skirks were more an influenced dress. part of her skirks were in high-necked dress. part of her skirks were more an influenced dress. Part of her skirks were more than the state of the water. I raised her up in the water is to her walket is the because heavy if then, the boat was a flat bestormed one; called my brother to me, which made the least still heave of soc. I and my brother to be the boat the dead was the late of they torget the pail, they proceeded up the stream very pleasantly saw berries on the shore and lamied; they were on the shore some time; picked berries and atculten, after they date from on shore some time, they extorned to he load, he took Alice and placed her in the boar Mrs, debased her look Alice and placed her in the boar Mrs, debased hid the haby siter he set Alice down he assisted Mrs. Jelmon in the boar, he took hold of her by one of her arms with one hand, and the other he had armly strough her waist; she hit her foot against a Sau in the boat, he thought she caught him by the largel of his coat, and then deem him with her in the water, and cliffer then er in the strength in the water, the largel of his coat became toon word; to the shift they both immediately sank, he had prosence of mind enough to reach down his hand when they came near the bottom, and spring to throw them to the surfacer, he came near enough to take in air, was much strengled he thought she did not get any air he had hisen so much water in his lungs that he became weak and immediately sank the cause of that remark way—I said. Mr. Johnson you could saim, why didn't you do so! He said he used to swim whom he was a buy but his lungs got full of water, and being weak, he immediately sank, this was the exchae for not swimming; he thought they came to the surface again, or reserly so, but sank again—in all three times, he can be could not save himself and her; she had hold of him all the time; he thought of his children, and to save himself gove her up he tried to release himself from self, and when he came to be found himself at the bot-tom of the creek; he crawled up on his hands and feet so he could get his head out of water; he looked and saw her he could get his head out of water; he looked and saw her about eight leet from him in deep water; he thought he would go and save her or die with her; he stepped out into deep water, but immediately sank; when she saw him sink she gave him a look of agony, enough to say he could not save her; she was lying on her side with her face toward him on the surface of the water; when he got on the shore he looked around; she was looking at him, and the thought she motioned to him; he saw her hand move; he did not know, but he imagined it: it took him a great while to get up the bank, and get help, he was very weak. His statement in this particular did not vary from that already given.] I maked him about the bruises that her there saw or her nose and temple, he said it there were

ithout stepping.
Samuel O. Davis testified to the same facts during the

Samuel O. Davis testified to the same facts during the year 1846.

Mrs. Lavisia C. Budd of Saugerties, deposed to hearing the eldest child of Johnson ask her father on the day of the drowning to go with them he said she could not go, as he could not carry so many, she said, Pa, do let use go, I will not make a poned weight difference; but she was not allowed to go, on the ground that her father was too weak to row them all.

Several witnesses were examined as to the marks upon the body of the decessed. Some of them had acticed them, eithers had not. At any rate they were slight. Medical testiment was taken to show that strangisd bodies would fook whereas of the longs were arrelarged with water, the body would sink to the bottom of the water, until the generation of decomposing gases. The medical testiment, while if three considerable light on the appearance of bruises before and after death, did not show that the bruises were capable of producing death, or how they were unside.

charge of the prisoner, on the ground that the proof in the

The Court said it was its duty to inform the counsel that owing to a fatal flaw is the indictment, the name of the deceased being Lucy Ann instead of Anna, it would be bound to direct the Jury to acquit the prisoner on that

ground.

The counsel declined to sum up in that case. The Court therefore so directed the jury, who rendered a verdict accordingly.

The prisoner and his friends were deeply affected at the prolonging of the period of his incarceration until the next session of the Grand Jury.

A metion was made by counsel for defense that bail he

accepted for the peisoner, isasmuch as no indictment ex-

THE FIGHT-CAPT. ACKERMAN'S EXPLA-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribene. STATION-HOUSE, Friday, July 28, 1854. Station-Horse. Freday, July 22, 1854.

Sin. In your paper of this morning you give an account of a brutal fight that took place on the morning previous between Morrissey and Poole, and after detailing the particulars of the fight, as usual the Police came in far a large share of censure. Four recommend the Commissioners of Police to remove the Chief, Captain, Licutemants and Patrolisen on duty near the scene of the fight immediately from office, and this recommendation comes before you know any of the creumstances under which I, as Captain, labored on the evening of Wednesday. I was quite unwell with a headnahe. About five minutes before 10 or fold. I left the Softon-House thinking I would be better in the sir, and after being out about one hour I was inhared on the evening of Wednesday. I was quite unwell with a headnehe. About five minutes before 10 o clock I left the Station-House thinking I would be better in the air, and after being out about one hour I was compelled to go home. At this time it was raining very herd. About 2 o clock A. M. I was awakened by a rap on my window, and found Officer Weight. He told me, from what he could gather from those around the porter-house of Mason, he thought a fight was to come off foot of Amesot. At this time Serguant Van Wart came up. I saled him if he had heard any rumor of a fight. He said he had, but did not eredit it. This was the first information I had. I told the officer I was compelled to come home on account of being sick, and for Van Wart to report to Lieut. Schring, who was in command at the Station-House, what he had heard, and for him not to let the men who came in at sunrise go home, but keep them as a rearrye also the section to go on duty a number to remain in the house, (thus giving him three sections of men, numbering twenty eight men, to send one man to reconsider, and the first appearance of any congregation of persons to give information at the Station-House, and the reserve to be taken immeediately on the ground to prevent any breach of the peace. Thinking I had done all Leouid under the circumstances, I endeavored to obtain a little reat. About e.j. o clock I was again nawkened, and on going to the door, I found officer Hamifen. He said he had been sent to the foot of Amos at to reconsider, and on the appearance of any persons congregating there, to give information. I saked him if he had been to the Station-House, and the men he suppersons on ground ground the Lieuman who sent him to the Captain, and the men he supperson was a large crowd, and where the men were. He said he had notified the Lieuman who sent him to the Captain, and the men he supposed were in the house. I mimediately decised myself, went to the Station-House, and to my surprise found Lieuman whome of the fight when at the corn

Now, Sir, I ask you candidly, who is to blame for this gross neglect of duty on the part of the Police I Since my connection with the Police Department, I have endeavored to discharge my duty fearlessly, though I have met, and do still meet, with opposition and very little encourage ment. Notwithstanding, while in the Department, I intend to continue to discharge the daty of the office I hold, fear less of friend or for.

Respectively. ABM ACKERMAN Capt. Night Dearlet.

Our Supreme Court, as you are probably aware, have affirmed the decision of Mr. Justice Smith, in the Habeas Corpus case of S. M. Booth, pronouncia;